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to the emperor's unnecessary rashness, his aggressiveness, and his ambition to play the *arbiter mundi*. It is possible that von Mohl derives some comfort in accounting for William's false course from the thought that it was England, her greatness, her sea-power—nay, even her princess—who inspired the imagination of the young kaiser.

LAURENCE BRADFORD PACKARD.

Dalmatia and the Yugoslav Movement. By Count LOUIS VOINOVITCH, with a Preface by Sir ARTHUR EVANS, LL.D., F.R.S. With Ethnographical Map. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1920. Pp. 320. \$3.00.)

THIS book, by the hand of a native Dalmatian, was written singly and solely to the end of proving that for upwards of a thousand years Dalmatia has been essentially and overwhelmingly a land of Slavs. So convincingly does the author conduct his argument that the reader finds himself wondering how the thesis of the Italian nationalists to the effect that the eastern shore of the Adriatic is integral soil of Italy ever succeeded in winning adherents. And truth to say it has, even in Italy, never had the support of others than the Hotspurs of imperialism, camouflaged as sorrowing or indignant irredentists, and even these swear by the untenable doctrine only because like all victims of the imperialist dementia they live on a diet of delusions. Coolly and objectively considered the Italian claim, such as it is, rests on two historical incidents. The first is the Roman conquest which, effected in the days of Augustus, was some six hundred years later, in the period of the Great Migrations, reduced to an indistinguishable dust-heap, stirred now and again by a vague memory. The migrations brought the Slavs to the Adriatic coast and gave Dalmatia the racial character which it has retained to this day. A second penetration of the coast with Italic influences occurred when Venice rose to greatness. But though this republic of merchant oligarchs maintained a political control over Dalmatia for about four centuries and conferred many indubitable cultural benefits on the inhabitants, it neither made nor did it so much as try to make them over inwardly or outwardly into Italians. When in 1797 Venice, obedient to the command of Bonaparte, ceased to be, again much as in the case of Rome, there was left, after a brief space, no other reminder of Venetian supremacy than a handful of splendid monuments together with a few rich and tender memories. With these memories some fifteen to twenty thousand Dalmatians, who largely as officials had been in intimate contact with the Venetian overlords, became so thoroughly identified that even after Venetian rule had disappeared, they continued to cultivate Italian speech and came quite naturally in the course of time to look upon themselves as sons of the Italian mother. Constituting no more than three per cent. of the total population, these converted Italians present the only palpable basis of an Italian nationalist claim. At no

time, it is interesting to note, did a stream of Italian immigration set toward the eastern coast. The much contested Fiume, as not technically included in Dalmatia, is not considered in this book.

That the author is a controversialist, given at times to excessive and indefensible emphasis, is sufficiently comprehensible in view of the fact that he is engaged in defending his home-land against what seems to him a brazen plan of conquest. In the main, however, he appeals to history, unfolding a picture of the racial and political vicissitudes of Dalmatia since the days of the Illyrians. More than half of his material is devoted to the nationalist movement of the nineteenth century, during which time Dalmatia was a province under Hapsburg rule and came into its Jugo-Slav consciousness. This is the most important part of the volume, since the earlier phases of Dalmatian history, often significant and always picturesque, are treated too superficially to have justice done them.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

Italy and the Jugoslavs. By EDWARD JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the Department of History and Government in Smith College, and CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE, of the Department of Economics and Sociology in Smith College. (Boston: Richard G. Badger. 1920. Pp. 394. \$3.00.)

LAUDABLE as the intention of the authors is "to improve the quality of American thinking on international questions and especially on the Adriatic problem", it is to be feared that their success will not prove startling and that their failure to win the attention which their cause deserves will not be due solely to the fact that the American public, as all signs indicate, has committed itself to a total suspension of thought on any and all matters lying beyond its immediate dooryard. Although elaborated, as must be frankly conceded, with much painstaking care from published treaties, ministerial speeches, editorial opinion, and war propaganda, the book lacks the large pattern which a reader with a sense of unity demands, and which besides supplies convincing evidence of a writer's complete mastery of his material. In so far as there is manifested in this volume anything resembling a governing principle, it is the idea of nationalism; and it is from the summit of this idea that the Adriatic situation, over which two hostile nationalisms have come to grips, is examined with, on the whole, a notable detachment and a praiseworthy effort to yield the floor in turn to the chosen spokesmen of both Italy and Jugo-Slavia. If at the close of the debate the reader is left with the distinct impression that the Italians have high-handedly attempted to profiteer from the victory of the allies and that Jugo-Slavia has by far the better cause and has maintained it also with greater moderation, he is shrewdly made to feel that the conclusion is his own rather than the authors', and that in substance it is no more than a